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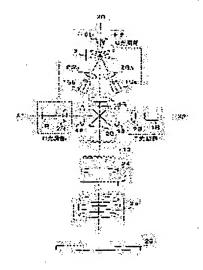
FUJITA TERUO GOTO YOSHIYUKI SEKIGUCHI AKIRA

(54) IMAGE DISPLAY DEVICE

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide an image display device of projection type using a light emitting element such as light emitting diode or semiconductor laser as a light source which enhances the efficiency of light utilization, and provides the higher brightness without shortening a life of the light source.

SOLUTION: The image display device is provided with: a plurality of light emitting sources; a driving circuit which pulse-drives respective light emitting sources successively with a prescribed period; a movable reflective mirror which is successively rocked in the direction that the light from the respective light emitting sources is made incident in accordance with the timing of the pulse driving of the respective light emitting sources and successively reflects the light from the respective light emitting sources almost in the same direction; and a combined optical system which guides the light reflected by the movable reflective plate to a light valve.



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(54) 【発明の名称】映像表示装置

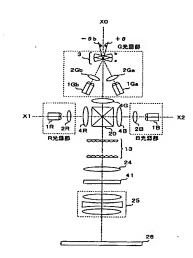
(57)【要約】

【課題】本発明は、発光ダイオード、または半導体レーザーといった発光素子を光源として用いる投写型の映像表示装置において、光利用効率を向上し、光源の寿命を短縮することなく高輝度化をはかることを目的とする。

【解決手段】本発明による映像表示装置は、複数の発光源と、前記各発光源を所定の周期で順次パルス駆動する 駆動回路と、前記各発光源がパルス駆動されるタイミングに応じて当該各発光源からの光が入射する方向に順次 揺動し、当該各発光源からの光を略同一の方向に順次反射する可動反射鏡と、前記可動反射板により反射される 光をライトバルブに導く結合光学系とを備えたものである

【選択図】

図1



菱電機株式会社内

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】

複数の発光源と、

前記各発光源を所定の周期で順次パルス駆動する駆動回路と、

前記各発光源がパルス駆動されるタイミングに応じて当該各発光源からの光が入射する方向に順次揺動し、当該各発光源からの光を略同一の方向に順次反射する可動反射鏡とを備え、

前記可動反射鏡により反射される光をライトバルブに導くことを特徴とする映像表示装置

【請求項2】

駆動回路は、各発光源の駆動周期に対する駆動時間の割合に応じた振幅のパルス電流を前記各発光源に印加することを特徴とする請求項1に記載の映像表示装置。

【請求項3】

可動反射鏡が各発光源からの光を順次反射するまでの間に光を出射する発光手段と、 前記発光手段からの光をライトバルブに導く光学手段とをさらに備えたことを特徴とする 請求項1に記載の映像表示装置。

【請求項4】

複数の発光源と、

前記各発光源を所定の周期で順次パルス駆動する駆動回路と、

光軸に対し所定角傾斜した反射面を有し、前記各発光源がパルス駆動されるタイミングに応じて前記光軸を中心として回動することにより前記反射面を前記各発光源からの光が入射する方向に駆動し、この光を前記光軸方向に反射する回転プリズムとを備え、

前記回転プリズムにより反射される光をライトバルブに導くことを特徴とする映像表示装置。

【請求項5】

発光源は、発光ダイオードまたは半導体レーザーであることを特徴とする請求項1乃至4のいずれか1項に記載の映像表示装置。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】

この発明は、液晶パネル等のライトバルブ手段により変調された照明光をスクリーン上に 投写することにより画像の表示を行なう投写型の映像表示装置に関するものであり、特に 発光ダイオードや半導体レーザー等を発光源として用いる映像表示装置に関するものであ る。

[0002]

【従来の技術】

投射型の映像表示装置は、照明装置により液晶パネル等のライトバルブ手段を照明し、当該ライトバルブ手段により変調された照明光を投射光学系によりスクリーンに投射するよう構成されている。照明装置においては、光源として白色ランプが広く用いられているが、近年白色ランプに代えて発光ダイオードを用いることが検討されている。発光ダイオードには、白色ランプに比べて寿命が長く、またエネルギー効率が良く且つ発熱量が少ないという利点がある。

[0003]

図13は発光ダイオードを発光源として用いた単板式映像表示装置の概略図であり、その詳細は特開平10-269802号公報に記載されている。図13において、11は発光ダイオード、12は発光ダイオードから出射される光の照度を均一化するカレイドスコープ、23はリレーレンズ、24はフィールドレンズ、20は3色の光を合成する合成プリズム、22はカレイドスコープ12の入射端面に発光ダイオード11を接合した照明装置、41はライトバルブ手段としての透過型液晶パネル、25は投写レンズ、26はスクリーンである。なお、図中の符号の添え字R、G、Bは、各々赤、緑、青に対応する素子で

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あることを示す。

[0004]

発光ダイオード11から放射された赤、緑、青の各照明光は、それぞれカレイドスコープ 12に入射し、内部で全反射を繰り返すことにより均一化された光となる。そして、リレーレンズ23、-フ-イールドレンズ24を経て、合成プリズム20に入射し、ライトバルブ41を照明する。このとき、発光ダイオードは赤、緑、青の順に繰り返し点灯される。各色の光はライトバルブ41によって映像信号に対応する画像光に変調された後、投写レンズ25によってスクリーン26に投影され、人間の目の残像効果によりカラーの画像として視認される。

[0005]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】

発光ダイオードや半導体レーザーを用いた光源として用いる映像表示装置は、白色ランプを用いたものに比して輝度が低く、高輝度化を図る上で以下のような問題点があった。 発光ダイオードの輝度は電流値に比例して上昇するが、印加する電流を増加すると寿命が短くなる。発光ダイオードの数を増やすことにより輝度を上昇させることも可能であるが、光軸から離れた発光ダイオードから出射した光は照明光学系内における伝達率が低く光利用効率が悪い。また、発光ダイオードの総発光面積が、発光ダイオードの放射立体角と被照明領域に許容される照明光の立体角とで定まる値を越えると、当該被照明領域に入射する光東が飽和し、光利用効率が低下する。

[0006]

さらに、発光ダイオードは発光色により温度特性が異なり、中でも赤色発光ダイオードは他の色の素子に比べ温度が上昇しやすく、温度上昇により出力輝度が下がるため他の素子よりもより多くの電流を印加する結果、寿命が短くなるという問題もあった。

[0007]

本発明は上記のような問題を解決するためになされたものであり、発光ダイオード、または半導体レーザーといった発光素子を光源として用いる投写型の映像表示装置において、 光利用効率を向上し、光源の寿命を短縮することなく高輝度化をはかることを目的とする

[0008]

【課題を解決するための手段】

本発明による映像表示装置は、複数の発光源と、

前記各発光源を所定の周期で順次パルス駆動する駆動回路と、

前記各発光源がパルス駆動されるタイミングに応じて当該各発光源からの光が入射する方向に順次揺動し、当該各発光源からの光を略同一の方向に順次反射する可動反射鏡とを備え、

前記可動反射鏡により反射される光をライトバルブに導くものである

[0009]

また、駆動回路は、各発光源の駆動周期に対する駆動時間の割合に応じた振幅のパルス電流を前記各発光源に印加するものである。

[0010]

また、可動反射鏡が各発光源からの光を順次反射するまでの間に光を出射する発光手段と

前記発光手段からの光をライトバルブに導く光学手段とをさらに備えたものである。

[0011]

さらに、本発明による映像表示装置は、複数の発光源と、

前記各発光源を所定の周期で順次パルス駆動する駆動回路と、

光軸に対し所定角傾斜した反射面を有し、前記各発光源がパルス駆動されるタイミングに応じて前記光軸を中心として回動することにより前記反射面を前記各発光源からの光が入射する方向に駆動し、この光を前記光軸方向に反射する回転プリズムとを備え、

前記回転プリズムにより反射される光をライトバルブに導くものである。

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[0012]

また、発光源は、発光ダイオードまたは半導体レーザーにより構成されるものである。

[0013]

【発明の実施の形態】

以下、本発明の実施の形態について図面を参照して説明する。 実施の形態 1.

図1は、実施の形態1に係る映像表示装置の構成を示す構成図である。図1において、1R,1Ga,1Gbおよび1Bは、それぞれ赤(R)、緑(G)、青(B)を表す発光ダイオードからなる発光源である。同図に示すように、本実施の形態においては、緑色について二つの発光源1Ga、1Gbを用いている。尚、各発光源1R,1Ga,1Gbおよび1Bは複数の発光ダイオードにより構成してもよい。2R,2Gb,2Gaおよび2Bは、発光源1R,1Gb,1Gaおよび1Bからの光を集光するための第1レンズである。3は第1レンズ2Gaおよび2Gbを介して入射する発光源1Gaおよび1Gbからの光を反射する可動反射鏡である。4R,4Bおよび4Gは、それぞれ第1レンズ2R,2B、および可動反射鏡3からの光を後段に導く第2レンズである。

[0014]

図1に示すように、発光源1Rおよび第1レンズ2RはR光源部を構成し、発光源1Ga,1Gb、第1レンズ2Gb,2Gaおよび可動反射鏡3はG光源部を構成し、発光源1Bおよび第1レンズ2BはB光源部を構成している。20はR光源部、G光源部、およびB光源部からの光を光軸X0方向に反射する色合成プリズムである。

[0015]

13は色合成プリズム20により光軸X0上に合成されたR,G,Bの照明光を均一化するフライアイレンズ系であり、24はフィールドレンズである。41はR,G,Bの照明光を変調するライトバルブであり、25はライトバルブ41により変調された画像光を投写する投写レンズであり、26は画像が表示されるスクリーンである。

[0016]

図1を参照しながら本実施の形態による映像表示装置の各光源部の動作について説明する。発光源1R,1Ga,1Gb,1Bは、それぞれ後述する制御駆動回路によって順次パルス駆動される。発光源1R,1Bから放射された光は、第一レンズ2R,2B、第2レンズ4R,4Bを通過して色合成プリズム20に入射する。一方、発光源1Ga,1Gbから出射した光は可動反射鏡3で反射された後、第2レンズ4Gを経て色合成プリズム20に入射する。

[0017]

[0018]

色合成プリズム20に導かれた3色の光は同一の光軸×0方向に反射され、フライアイレンズ系13に入射した後、フィールドレンズ24を通して、ライトバルブ41を均一に照明し、投写レンズ25によってスクリーン26に投写される。

[0019]

次に、発光源1R,1Ga,1Gb,1B、および可動反射鏡3の動作タイミングについて詳しく説明する。図2は本実施の形態による映像表示装置の制御駆動回路を示したプロック図であり、図3は発光源1R,1Ga,1Gb,1Bおよび反射鏡3の動作タイミングを示した図である。図2に示すように、制御駆動回路は、メイン制御回路100と各発光源1R,1Ga,1Gb,1Bにパルス電流を印加する発光源駆動回路101R,101Ga,101Gb,101b、および反射鏡3を駆動する反射鏡駆動回路102から構

成されている。メイン制御回路100は、入力された映像信号に基づいて、発光源駆動回路101R、101Ga、101Gb、101b、および反射鏡駆動回路を制御する制御信号を発生する。

[0020]

[0021]

ここで、発光ダイオードに駆動電流が印加されてから 100%の定常出力に達するまでの立ち上がり時間は数 0.1μ s 程度であるのに対し、可動反射鏡 3 は駆動信号が印加されてから所定の位置に移動するまでに数 100μ s の遷移時間 Δ s を要する。このため、発光源 1 G a の次に発光源 1 G b を連続して駆動した場合、遷移時間 Δ s の間は発光源 1 G b からの光が色合成プリズムに導かれない。つまり、発光源 1 G a の光を可動反射鏡が色合成プリズム 20 へ導くまでに略 100μ s の遅延が発生し、その間の光が損失される。そこで、本実施の形態では、可動反射鏡 3 の遷移時間 Δ s を考慮して発光源の駆動順序を設定している。つまり、発光源の点灯順序を 1 G a, 1 G b, 1 B b b, 1 b,

[0022]

先述したように、発光源の輝度は、印加する電流量を増加することによって増加することができる。しかし、電流量を増加した場合、発光ダイオードの寿命が短くなる。そこで本実施の形態による映像表示装置は、可動反射鏡3を用いて複数の発光源1Gaおよび1Gbの光を光軸X0方向に交互に反射することにより1フィールド期間t内に順次パルス駆動される発光源の数を増加し、各発光源1R,1Ga,1Gb,1Rに印加されるパルス電流のデューティー比を減少させることによりこの問題を解決している。

[0023]

図4に示すように、発光ダイオードの直流定格電流(連続的に駆動する場合の定格電流)を I o とすると、当該発光ダイオードの1フィールド期間 t における駆動時間を t / 4 とした場合、直流定格電流 I o の 4 倍のパルス電流 4 I o にて駆動することができる(ここでは、各色の発光ダイオードの直流定格電流 I o は等しいものとする)。これにより、各発光源 1 R、1 G a、1 G b、1 Bの出力は、直流定格電流 I o における出力の 4 倍 となる。このように、パルス電流を増加する際、デューティーを減少させることにより、発光ダイオードの寿命を短縮することなく高輝度化をはかることができる。また、パルス駆動される複数の発光源からの光を可動反射鏡 3 により順次同一の光軸上に重畳するので、複数の発光源からの光を効率よくライトバルブに導き、光利用効率を高めることができる。

[0024]

図5は、1フィールド期間 t 内に1 R, 1 G a, 1 G b, 1 B の 4 つの発光源を駆動する本実施の形態による映像表示装置の光出力と、R, G, B の 3 つの発光源を駆動する従来の映像表示装置の光出力とを示す図である。図5 において、横軸は時間、縦軸は光出力を表している。ここで、光出力は定格電流値 I o を流したときの光出力を1 とした相対値で表されている。従来の映像表示装置では、1フィールド期間 t における発光源のパルス駆動時間は t / 3 (すなわちデューティ 3 3 3 %)であり、光出力は 3 となる。これに対し、本実施の形態による映像表示装置によれば、発光源のパルス駆動時間が t / 4 (すなわちデューティ 2 5 %)となるので光出力は 4 となり、従来方式の 4 / 3 倍の出力が得られる。

[0025]

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本実施の形態においては、緑色について2つの発光源1Ga,1Gbを用いているので、 色再現により多くの光量を必要とする緑色光の出力を高めることができる。

[0026]

なお、本実施の形態においては、緑色について2つの発光源1 G a , 1 G b を用いることで1フィールド期間 t 内に駆動される発光源の数を増やしているが、他の色について発光源を複数設け、可動反射鏡により同一光軸上に導くよう構成してもよい。つまり、赤および青色についても2つの発光源を設け、これらの発光源からの光を可動反射鏡板により光軸 X 1 , 2 方向に反射し、1 フィールド期間 t において 6 つの発光源を駆動するよう構成してもよい。この場合、パルス電流のデューティーは t / 6 となるので、パルス電流の値を直流定格電流 I o の 6 倍とすることにより図 5 に示す従来方式の 2 倍の出力輝度を得ることができる。

[0027]

本実施の形態においては、各発光源 1 R, 1 G a, 1 G b, 1 B に印加するパルス電流のデューティを 2 5 %、パルス電流値を直流定格電流の 4 倍としたが、発光ダイオードの特性に応じて自由に設定してよい。

[0028]

また、本実施の形態においては、各発光源のパルス駆動周期を1フィールド期間 t としたが、1フレーム期間 (1/30秒) としてもよい。

[0029]

また、本実施の形態においては、発光源を発光ダイオードにより構成したが、駆動電流が 印加されてから100%の定常出力に到達するまでの立ち上がり時間が比較的短い(数100ns)半導体レーザー等を用いても良い。

[0030]

なお、可動反射鏡3はプリズムなどを用いて構成することも可能であり、また必要に応じて発光源1Gおよび可動反射鏡3、また可動反射鏡3および合成プリズム20の間に各種レンズを配置してもよい。

[0031]

また、、ライトバルブは液晶パネルに限られるものでなく、DMD(Digital Micro Mirror Device)といった反射型のライトバルブについても本実施の形態を適用することが可能である。

[0032]

実施の形態2.

図6は、実施の形態2に係る映像表示装置におけるR, G, B各光源部の構成を示す図である。本実施の形態において、R光源部は2つの赤色の発光源1Ra, 1Rbと、これらの発光源からの光束を光合成プリズム20が配される光軸X1方向に反射する可動反射鏡31Rにより構成されている。2Ra, 2Rbは、それぞれ発光源1Ra, 1Rbからの光を集光する第一レンズである。

[0033]

次に、本実施の形態 2 に係る映像表示装置の各光源部の動作を説明する。図7は、図6に示す各発光源1 Ga, 1 Gb, 1 Ra, 1 Rb, 1 B、および可動反射鏡 3 1 R, 3 1 Gの駆動タイミングを示す図である。図7において、横軸は時間、縦軸は各発光源に印加するパルス電流の振幅を表している。本実施の形態では、各発光源を構成する発光ダイオードの特性によって駆動電流のデューティー比が設定される。尚、発光の順序は実施の形態1 と同様、1 Ga, 1 Ra, 1 Gb、1 Rb, 1 Bというように同じ色が連続しないよう設定される。つまり、可動反射鏡 3 1 Gは赤色および青色の発光源 1 Ra, 1 Rb, 1 Bが点灯している間に駆動される。

[0034]

先述したように、発光ダイオードは発光色によって異なる温度特性を有している。特に、AIInGaP系の材料を使用している赤色の発光ダイオードは、他の色の発光ダイオー

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ドに比べて温度上昇の影響を大きく受ける素子である。例えば、赤色発光ダイオードの室温における出射光を100とすると、50,60,80℃の各温度における出射光はそれぞれ80,70,60となり、温度の上昇に伴い出力が減少する。したがって本実施の形態においては、図6に示すように複数の赤色の発光源1Ra,1Rbからの光を可動反射鏡31Rにより光軸X1方向に交互に反射することにより、1フレーム期間における赤色の各発光源1Ra,1Rbの駆動時間(デューティー)を減少させているので、素子の温度上昇を防ぐとともに、駆動電流を増加することなく所定の輝度を得ることができる。

[0035]

以上のように、発光ダイオードの温度特性に応じて複数の発光源を設け、これらの発光源からの光を可動反射鏡により同一の光軸方向に順次反射することにより、個々の発光源の駆動時間を短縮することができるので、発光ダイオードの長寿命化を図ることができる。

[0036]

実施の形態3.

図8は、図1に示す映像表示装置のR光源部、G光源部、およびB光源部の他の構成を示す図である。図8において、32R,32G,32Bは色合成プリズム20に向かう光軸X1,0,2 (図1参照)上に配され、当該各光軸を中心として回転可能に構成された回転プリズムである。回転プリズム32Gの周囲には光軸X0を中心に4つの発光源1Ga,1Gb,1Gc,1Gdが円周状に90度間隔で配置される。同様に回転プリズム32Rおよび32Bの各々の周囲には、光軸X1,2を中心に発光源1Ra,1Rb,1Rc,1Rd、および1Ba,Rb,Rc,Rdが円周状に90度間隔で配置される。

[0037]

図9に示すように、回転プリズム32G,32R,32Bの反射面は光軸X0,1,2に対して45度の傾きを有し、各発光源からの光は45度の入射角で回転プリズムの反射面に入射する。ここで、各発光源は360/n度(nは発光源の個数)の間隔をもって円周状に配置される。

[0038]

なお、図 9 に示す回転プリズム 3 2 R 、 3 2 G 、 3 2 B においては、反射面の光軸 X 1 、 0 、 2 に対する角度を 4 5 度としたが、図 1 0 に示すように、反射面の光軸 X 1 、 0 、 2 に対する角度 θ e は、各発光源からの光の入射角度 θ d と同じであれば任意に設定してよい(ただし、0° < θ d < 9 0°)。

[0039]

図11は、図8に示す R光源部、G光源部、および B光源部の各発光源の動作タイミングの一例を示す図である。図11に示すように各発光源は、緑、赤、青の順に駆動される。このとき、G光源部の回転プリズム32 Gは、発光源1Gaの発光が終了すると、赤色および青色の発光源1Ra,1Baの発光期間内に90度回転し、発光源1Gbからの光を光軸X0の方向に反射する。同様に、R光源部の回転プリズム32 Rは、発光源1Raの発光が終了すると、青および緑色の発光源1Ba,1Gbの発光期間内に90度回転し、発光源1Rbからの光を光軸X1の方向に反射する。また、B光源部の回転プリズム32 Bは、発光源1Baの発光が終了すると、緑色および赤色の発光源1Gb,1Rbの発光期間内に90度回転し、発光源1Bbからの光を光軸X2の方向に反射する。

[0040]

図12は、本実施の形態による映像表示装置の光出力を示す図である。本実施の形態においては、R,G,Bの各光源部において4つの発光源からの光を回転プリズム32R,32G,32Bにより順次光合成プリズム20に向けて反射するので、各発光源の1フィールド期間 t における発光時間は t / 12 となる。これにより、各発光源に印加するパルス電流値を直流定格電流 I o の 1 2 倍とすることができるので、1 フレーム期間 t に R,G,Bの3つの発光源を駆動する従来の映像表示装置(図5参照)の4 倍の光出力が得られる。

[0041]

以上のように、回転プリズムを用いて多数の発光源からの光を同一の光軸方向に反射する

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ことにより、単純な構成で多数の発光源からの出射光を同一光軸上に時分割重畳させることができる。これにより、1フレーム期間 t に駆動される発光源の数を増加し、各発光源に印加するパルス電流のデューティーを減少させた分パルス電流の電流値を増加することにより発光源の寿命を短縮することなく高輝度化を図ることができる。

尚、図8に示す光源部の構成においては各発光源を等間隔で配置したが、各発光源の間隔は、回転プリズムの回動角に対応していれば適宜変更してもよい。

[0042]

【発明の効果】

請求項1に記載の映像表示装置は、複数の発光源を所定の周期で順次パルス駆動するとともに、各発光源がパルス駆動されるタイミングに応じて可動反射鏡を駆動することにより前記各発光源からの光を略同一の方向に順次反射するので、複数の発光源からの光を効率よくライトバルブに導くことが可能である。

[0043]

請求項2に記載の映像表示装置は、各発光源の駆動周期に対する駆動時間の割合に応じた振幅のパルス電流を前記各発光源に印加するので、発光源の寿命を短縮することなく高輝度化をはかることが可能である。

[0044]

請求項3に記載の映像表示装置は、可動反射鏡が各発光源からの光を順次反射するまでの間に光を出射する発光手段をさらに備えたので、可動反射鏡の駆動期間における輝度の低下を防ぎ、輝度を向上することができる。

[0045]

請求項4に記載の映像表示装置は、複数の発光源を所定の周期で順次パルス駆動するとともに、各発光源がパルス駆動されるタイミングに応じて回転プリズムを駆動することにより前記各発光源からの光を略同一の方向に順次反射するので、簡単な構成でより多くの発光源からの光を効率よくライトバルブに導くことが可能である。

[0046]

請求項5に記載の映像表示装置は、発光源を発光ダイオードまたは半導体レーザーにより 構成するので、光源の長寿命化をはかることができる。

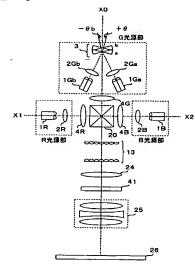
【図面の簡単な説明】

- 【図1】実施の形態1による映像表示装置の構成を示す図である。
- 【図2】実施の形態1による映像表示装置の制御駆動回路の構成を示すブロック図である
- 【図3】実施の形態1による映像表示装置の発光源および可動反射鏡の動作を示すタイミ ングチャートである。
- 【図4】発光ダイオードの印加電流に対する光出力を示す図である。
- 【図5】実施の形態1および従来における映像表示装置の光出力を示す図である。
- 【図6】実施の形態2による映像表示装置の光源部の構成を示す図である。
- 【図7】実施の形態2による映像表示装置の発光源および可動反射鏡の動作を示すタイミ ングチャートである。
- 【図8】実施の形態3による映像表示装置の光源部の構成を示す図である。
- 【図9】回転プリズムの構成を示す図である。
- 【図10】回転プリズムの構成を示す図である。
- 【図11】実施の形態3による映像表示装置の発光源および可動反射鏡の動作を示すタイミングチャートである。
- 【図12】実施の形態3による映像表示装置の光出力を示す図である。
- 【図13】従来の映像表示装置の構成を示す図である。

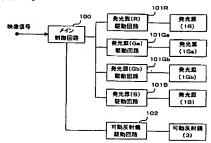
【符号の説明】

1 R, 1 G, 1 B, 1 R a ~ R d, 1 G a ~ 1 G d, 1 B a ~ 1 B d発光源、2 R, 2G a, 2 G b, 2 B第 1 レンズ、3可動反射鏡、2 0光合成プリズム、3 2 R, 32 G, 3 2 B回転プリズム、4 1ライトバルブ、2 5投写レンズ50

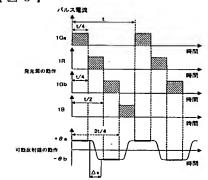
【図1】



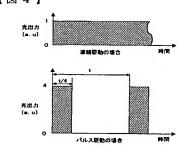
【図2】



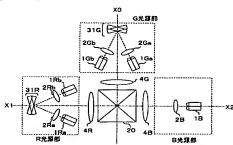
[図3]



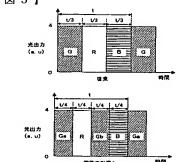
【図4】



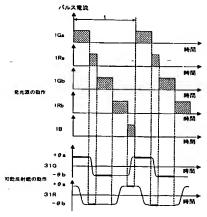
【図6】



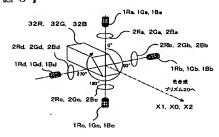
【図5】



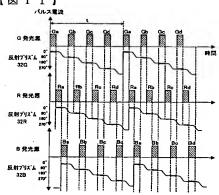




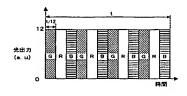
【図8】



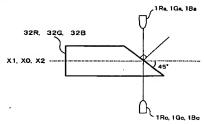
【図11】



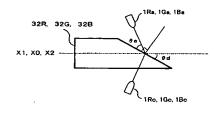
【図12】



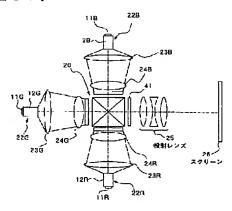
【図9】



【図10】



【図13】



フロントページの続き

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С

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]

Two or more sources of luminescence,

The drive circuit which carries out the pulse drive of said each source of luminescence one by one with a predetermined period,

Sequential rocking is carried out in the direction as for which the light from each source of luminescence concerned carries out incidence according to the timing by which the pulse drive of said each source of luminescence is carried out, and it has the moving reflector which carries out sequential reflection of the light from each source of luminescence concerned in the direction of abbreviation identitas,

The graphic display device characterized by leading the light reflected by said moving reflector to a light valve.

[Claim 2]

A drive circuit is a graphic display device according to claim 1 characterized by impressing the pulse current of the amplitude according to the rate of drive time amount to the drive period of each source of luminescence to said each source of luminescence.

[Claim 3]

The luminescence means which will carry out outgoing radiation of the light by the time a moving reflector carries out sequential reflection of the light from each source of luminescence.

The graphic display device according to claim 1 characterized by having further the optical means which leads the light from said luminescence means to a light valve.

[Claim 4]

Two or more sources of luminescence,

The drive circuit which carries out the pulse drive of said each source of luminescence one by one with a predetermined period,

It has the reflector which carried out the predetermined angle inclination to the optical axis, and said reflector is driven in the direction as for which the light from said each source of luminescence carries out incidence by rotating said optical axis as a core according to the timing by which the pulse drive of said each source of luminescence is carried out, and it has the rotating prism which reflects this light in said direction of an optical axis,

The graphic display device characterized by leading the light reflected by said rotating prism to a light valve.

[Claim 5]

The source of luminescence is a graphic display device given in claim 1 characterized by being light emitting diode or semiconductor laser thru/or any 1 term of 4.

[Translation done.]

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention]

This invention relates to the graphic display device especially using light emitting diode, semiconductor laser, etc. as a source of luminescence about the graphic display device of the projection mold which displays an image by projecting on a screen the illumination light modulated by light valve means, such as a liquid crystal panel.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]

The graphic display device of a projection mold illuminates light valve means, such as a liquid crystal panel, with a lighting system, and it is constituted so that the illumination light modulated by the light valve means concerned may be projected on a screen by the incident light study system. In the lighting system, although the white lamp is widely used as the light source, replacing with a white lamp in recent years, and using light emitting diode is examined. Compared with a white lamp, there is an advantage that energy efficiency is good and there is little calorific value in light emitting diode, for a long time [a life].

[0003]

Drawing 13 is the schematic diagram of the veneer type graphic display device which used light emitting diode as a source of luminescence, and the detail is indicated by JP,10-269802,A. As for the transparency mold liquid crystal panel as a light valve means, and 25, in drawing 13, the kaleidoscope with which 11 equalizes the illuminance of light emitting diode and the light to which outgoing radiation of 12 is carried out from light emitting diode, the synthetic prism with which a relay lens and 24 compound a field lens and, as for 20, 23 compounds the light of three colors, the lighting system with which 22 joined light emitting diode 11 to the incidence end face of a kaleidoscope 12, and 41 are [a projection lens and 26] screens. In addition, it is shown that the suffixes R, G, and B of the sign in drawing are the components corresponding to red, green, and blue respectively.

Incidence of each illumination light of green [which were emitted from light emitting diode 11 / the red and green], and blue is carried out to a kaleidoscope 12, respectively, and it turns into light equalized by repeating total reflection inside. And through a relay lens 23 and the field lens 24, incidence is carried out to the synthetic prism 20, and a light valve 41 is illuminated. At this time, light emitting diode is repeatedly turned on in order of red, green, and blue. After the image light corresponding to a video signal becomes irregular with a light valve 41, the light of each color is projected on a screen 26 with the projection lens 25, and is checked by looking by the after-image effectiveness of human being's eyes as an image of a color.

[0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention]

The graphic display device used as the light source using light emitting diode or semiconductor laser

had the following troubles, when brightness was low and high brightness-ization was attained as compared with what used the white lamp.

Although the brightness of light emitting diode rises in proportion to a current value, a life will become short if the current to impress is increased. Although it is also possible to raise brightness by increasing the number of light emitting diodes, the transmissibility in an illumination-light study system is low, and the light which carried out outgoing radiation from the light emitting diode which is separated from an optical axis has bad efficiency for light utilization. Moreover, if the total luminescence area of light emitting diode exceeds the value which becomes settled in the radiation solid angle of light emitting diode, and the solid angle of the illumination light permitted to an illuminated field, the flux of light which carries out incidence will be saturated to the illuminated field concerned, and efficiency for light utilization will fall to it.

[0006]

Furthermore, the temperature characteristic changed with luminescent color, and light emitting diode also had the problem that a life became short, as a result of red light emitting diode's impressing a nearby current many from others and a component especially, since temperature tends to rise compared with the component of other colors and output brightness falls by the temperature rise. [0007]

This invention is made in order to solve the above problems, it improves efficiency for light utilization in the graphic display device of the projection mold using light emitting devices, such as light emitting diode or semiconductor laser, as the light source, and it aims at achieving high brightness-ization, without shortening a life of a lamp.

[8000]

[Means for Solving the Problem]

The graphic display devices by this invention are two or more sources of luminescence,

The drive circuit which carries out the pulse drive of said each source of luminescence one by one with a predetermined period,

Sequential rocking is carried out in the direction as for which the light from each source of luminescence concerned carries out incidence according to the timing by which the pulse drive of said each source of luminescence is carried out, and it has the moving reflector which carries out sequential reflection of the light from each source of luminescence concerned in the direction of abbreviation identities,

The light reflected by said moving reflector is led to a light valve.

[0009]

Moreover, a drive circuit impresses the pulse current of the amplitude according to the rate of drive time amount to the drive period of each source of luminescence to said each source of luminescence.

Moreover, the luminescence means which will carry out outgoing radiation of the light by the time a moving reflector carries out sequential reflection of the light from each source of luminescence, It has further the optical means which leads the light from said luminescence means to a light valve. [0011]

Furthermore, the graphic display devices by this invention are two or more sources of luminescence, The drive circuit which carries out the pulse drive of said each source of luminescence one by one with a predetermined period,

It has the reflector which carried out the predetermined angle inclination to the optical axis, and said reflector is driven in the direction as for which the light from said each source of luminescence carries out incidence by rotating said optical axis as a core according to the timing by which the pulse drive of said each source of luminescence is carried out, and it has the rotating prism which reflects this light in said direction of an optical axis,

The light reflected by said rotating prism is led to a light valve.

[0012]

Moreover, the source of luminescence is constituted by light emitting diode or semiconductor laser. [0013]

[Embodiment of the Invention]

Hereafter, the gestalt of operation of this invention is explained with reference to a drawing. The gestalt 1 of operation

Drawing 1 is the block diagram showing the configuration of the graphic display device concerning the gestalt 1 of operation. In drawing 1, 1R, 1Ga, 1Gb, and 1B are sources of luminescence which consist of light emitting diode which expresses red (R), green (G), and blue (B), respectively. As shown in this drawing, in the gestalt of this operation, two source of luminescence 1Ga(s) and 1Gb are used about green. In addition, two or more light emitting diodes may constitute each source of luminescence 1R, 1Gb, and 1B. 2R, 2Gb, 2Ga, and 2B are the 1st lens for condensing the light from source of luminescence 1R, 1Gb, 1Ga, and 1B. 3 -- the 1st lens 2 -- it is the moving reflector which reflects the light from source of luminescence 1Ga, and 1Gb which carries out incidence through Ga and 2Gb(s). 4R, 4B, and 4G are the 2nd lens which leads 1st lens 2R, 2B, and the light from a moving reflector 3 to the latter part, respectively.

[0014]

it is shown in <u>drawing 1</u> -- as -- source of luminescence 1R, and 1st lens 2R -- R light source section -- constituting -- source of luminescence 1Ga, 1Gb, and the 1st -- lens 2Gb, 2Ga, and a moving reflector 3 constitute G light source section, and source of luminescence 1B and the 1st lens 2B constitute the illuminant-B section. 20 is color composition prism which reflects the light from R light source section, G light source section, and the illuminant-B section in the optical-axis X0 direction. [0015]

13 is a fly eye lens system which equalizes the illumination light of R, G, and B which were compounded on the optical axis X0 by the color composition prism 20, and 24 is a field lens. 41 is a light valve which modulates the illumination light of R, G, and B, 25 is a projection lens which projects the image light modulated with the light valve 41, and 26 is a screen with which an image is displayed. [0016]

Actuation of each light source section of the graphic display device by the gestalt of this operation is explained referring to drawing 1. The pulse drive of source of luminescence 1R, 1Ga, 1Gb, and the 1B is carried out one by one by the control drive circuit mentioned later, respectively. The light emitted from the sources 1R and 1B of luminescence passes first lens 2R, 2B, and the 2nd lens 4R and 4B, and they carry out incidence to the color composition prism 20. the 2nd after the light which carried out outgoing radiation from source of luminescence 1Ga and 1Gb was reflected with the moving reflector 3 on the other hand -- pass lens 4G -- incidence is carried out to the color composition prism 20. [0017]

The angle of the normal of a reflector and an optical axis X0 to make a moving reflector 3 It drives in the location of +thetaa and -thetab, and becoming a and b. Here, the incident angle of the light from source of luminescence 1Ga [on the location of a and b and as opposed to a moving reflector 3] and 1Gb is each. It is set to +thetaa and -thetab. A moving reflector 3 is driven in the location of a, when light source 1Ga is turned on, when light source 1Gb is turned on, it is driven in the location of b, and it reflects the light from light source 1Ga and 1Gb in the direction of the optical axis X0 with which the color composition prism 20 is arranged by turns.

After being reflected in the optical-axis X0 same direction and carrying out incidence of the light of three colors led to the color composition prism 20 to the fly eye lens system 13, it lets the field lens 24 pass, illuminates a light valve 41 to homogeneity, and is projected on a screen 26 with the projection lens 25.

[0019]

Next, source of luminescence 1R, 1Ga, 1Gb, 1B, and the timing of a moving reflector 3 of operation are explained in detail. <u>Drawing 2</u> is the block diagram having shown the control drive circuit of the graphic display device by the gestalt of this operation, and <u>drawing 3</u> is drawing having shown source of luminescence 1R, 1Ga, 1Gb, 1B, and the timing of a reflecting mirror 3 of operation. As shown in <u>drawing 2</u>, the control drive circuit consists of source drive circuit of luminescence 101R which

impresses pulse current to the Maine control circuit 100, each source of luminescence 1R, 1Ga, 1Gb, and 1B, 101Ga, 101Gb, 101b, and a reflecting mirror drive circuit 102 that drives a reflecting mirror 3. The Maine control circuit 100 generates source drive circuit of luminescence 101R, 101Ga, 101Gb, 101b, and the control signal that controls a reflecting mirror drive circuit based on the inputted video signal.

With reference to the timing chart of drawing 3, actuation of the light source section of the graphic display device concerning the gestalt of this operation is explained. If lighting time amount of each source of luminescence within 1 field period t (for example, 1 / 60 seconds) is made into t/4 Source of luminescence 1Ga is driven so that 1Gb and source of luminescence 1B may carry out source of luminescence 1R between time amount t / 4, and t/2 between t/4 from time amount 0 between time amount t / 2, and 3t/4 and source of luminescence 1Gb may carry out sequential lighting between t from time amount 3t/4. On the other hand, a moving reflector 3 is driven to the location of a to b between time amount t / 4, and t/2 that source of luminescence 1R turns on, and is driven to the location of b to a between t from the time amount 3t/4 which luminescence present 1B turns on.

Here, a moving reflector 3 takes [after a driving signal is impressed] transition-time [for several 100 microseconds] deltas to move to a position to build up time after a drive current is impressed to light emitting diode until it reaches 100% of stationary output being about several 0.1 microseconds. For this reason, when source of luminescence 1Gb is driven in succession to the degree of source of luminescence 1Ga, the light from source of luminescence 1Gb is not led to color composition prism between transition-time deltas. That is, by the time a moving reflector leads the light of source of luminescence 1Ga to the color composition prism 20, delay of 100 microseconds of abbreviation will occur, and a light in the meantime loses. So, with the gestalt of this operation, the drive sequence of the source of luminescence is set up in consideration of transition-time deltas of a moving reflector 3. That is, the loss accompanying migration of a reflecting mirror 3 is prevented by setting lighting sequence of the source of luminescence to 1Ga, 1R, 1Gb, and 1B. In addition, the sequence of 1Ga and 1Gb and the sequence of 1R and 1B may be changed like 1Ga, 1B, 1Gb, and 1R in lighting sequence.

As point ** was carried out, it can be increased by the brightness of the source of luminescence by increasing the amount of currents to impress. However, when the amount of currents is increased, the life of light emitting diode becomes short. Then, by reflecting the light of two or more source of luminescence 1Ga(s), and 1Gb in the optical-axis X0 direction by turns using a moving reflector 3, the graphic display device by the gestalt of this operation increased the number of the sources of luminescence by which a pulse drive is carried out one by one within 1 field period t, and has solved this problem by decreasing the duty ratio of the pulse current impressed to each source of luminescence 1R, 1Ga, 1Gb, and 1R.

[0023]

[0020]

As shown in drawing 4, when the direct-current rated current (rated current in the case of driving continuously) of light emitting diode was set to Io and drive time amount in 1 field period t of the light emitting diode concerned is made into t/4, it can drive in 4 times as much pulse current 4Io as the direct-current rated current Io (here, let the direct-current rated current Io of the light emitting diode of each color be an equal). Thereby, the output of each source of luminescence 1R, 1Ga, 1Gb, and 1B will be 4 times the output in the direct-current rated current Io. Thus, in case pulse current is increased, high brightness-ization can be achieved by decreasing duty, without shortening the life of light emitting diode. Moreover, since the light from two or more sources of luminescence by which a pulse drive is carried out is superimposed on the same optical axis one by one with a moving reflector 3, the light from two or more sources of luminescence can be efficiently led to a light valve, and efficiency for light utilization can be raised.

[0024]

<u>Drawing 5</u> is drawing showing the optical output of the graphic display device by the gestalt of this

operation which drives four sources of luminescence, 1R, 1Ga, 1Gb, and 1B, within 1 field period t, and the optical output of the conventional graphic display device which drives three sources of luminescence, R, G, and B. In <u>drawing 5</u>, an axis of abscissa expresses time amount and the axis of ordinate expresses the optical output. Here, the optical output is expressed with the relative value which set the optical output when passing the rated current value Io to 1. In the conventional graphic display device, the pulse drive time amount of the source of luminescence in 1 field period t is t/3 (namely, duty 33.3%), and an optical output is set to 3. On the other hand, according to the graphic display device by the gestalt of this operation, since the pulse drive time amount of the source of luminescence becomes t/4 (namely, duty 25%), an optical output is set to 4 and the method 4/3 time the output of conventional is obtained.

[0025]

In the gestalt of this operation, since two source of luminescence 1Ga(s) and 1Gb are used about green, the output of green light which needs many quantity of lights by color reproduction can be heightened. [0026]

In addition, in the gestalt of this operation, although the number of the sources of luminescence driven within 1 field period t by using two source of luminescence 1Ga(s) and 1Gb about green is increased, two or more sources of luminescence may be prepared about other colors, and you may constitute so that it may lead on the same optical axis with a moving reflector. That is, two sources of luminescence are prepared also about red and blue, and the light from these sources of luminescence is reflected in an optical axis X1 and a 2-way with a moving reflector plate, and you may constitute so that six sources of luminescence may be driven in 1 field period t. In this case, since the duty of pulse current becomes t/6, the method twice the output brightness of conventional shown in drawing 5 can be obtained by making the value of pulse current into 6 times of the direct-current rated current Io.

[0027]

In the gestalt of this operation, although duty of the pulse current impressed to each source of luminescence 1R, 1Ga, 1Gb, and 1B was made and the pulse current value was made into 4 times of the direct-current rated current 25%, according to the property of light emitting diode, you may set up freely.

[0028]

Moreover, in the gestalt of this operation, although the pulse drive period of each source of luminescence was made into 1 field period t, it is good also as an one-frame period (1 / 30 seconds). [0029]

Moreover, in the gestalt of this operation, although light emitting diode constituted the source of luminescence, semiconductor laser with comparatively short (several 100ns) build up time after a drive current is impressed until it reaches 100% of stationary output etc. may be used. [0030]

In addition, the moving reflector 3 is possible also for constituting using prism etc., and may arrange various lenses if needed between source of luminescence 1G, a moving reflector 3, and the synthetic prism 20.

[0031]

Moreover, it is not restricted to a liquid crystal panel and a light valve can apply the gestalt of this operation also about the light valve of a reflective mold called DMD (Digital Micro Mirror Device). [0032]

The gestalt 2 of operation

<u>Drawing 6</u> is drawing showing the configuration of R [in the graphic display device concerning the gestalt 2 of operation], G, and B each light source section. R light source section is constituted in the gestalt of this operation by moving reflector 31R which reflects the flux of light from source of luminescence 1Ra, 1Rb(s), and these sources of luminescence of two red in the optical-axis X1 direction in which the photosynthesis prism 20 is arranged. 2Ra and 2Rb are the first lens which condenses the light from source of luminescence 1Ra, and 1Rb, respectively.

[0033]

Next, actuation of each light source section of the graphic display device concerning the gestalt 2 of this operation is explained. drawing 7 is shown in drawing 6 -- each -- it is drawing showing source of luminescence 1Ga, 1Gb, 1Ra, 1Rb, 1B, and the drive timing of moving reflectors 31R and 31G. In drawing 7, the amplitude of the pulse current which impresses an axis of abscissa to time amount, and impresses an axis of ordinate to each source of luminescence is expressed. With the gestalt of this operation, the duty ratio of a drive current is set up with the property of the light emitting diode which constitutes each source of luminescence. In addition, like the gestalt 1 of operation, like 1Ga, 1Ra, 1Gb, 1Rb, and 1B, the sequence of luminescence is set up so that the same color may not continue. That is, moving reflector 31G are driven while red and blue source of luminescence 1Ra, 1Rb, and 1B are on, and moving reflector 31R is driven while green and blue source of luminescence 1Ga, 1Gb, and 1B are on.

[0034]

As point ** was carried out, light emitting diode has the temperature characteristic which changes with luminescent color. Especially the light emitting diode of the red which is using the ingredient of an AlInGaP system is a component greatly influenced of a temperature rise compared with the light emitting diode of other colors. For example, if outgoing radiation light in the room temperature of red light emitting diode is set to 100, 50 and the outgoing radiation light in each temperature of 60 or 80 degrees C will be set to 80, 70, and 60, respectively, and an output will decrease with the rise of temperature. Therefore, by reflecting the light from source of luminescence 1Ra of two or more red, and 1Rb in the optical-axis X1 direction by turns by moving reflector 31R in the gestalt of this operation, as shown in drawing 6 Since the drive time amount (duty) of each source of luminescence 1Ra of the red in an one-frame period and 1Rb is decreased, while preventing the temperature rise of a component, predetermined brightness can be obtained without increasing a drive current.

As mentioned above, since the drive time amount of each source of luminescence can be shortened by preparing two or more sources of luminescence according to the temperature characteristic of light emitting diode, and carrying out sequential reflection of the light from these sources of luminescence in the same direction of an optical axis with a moving reflector, reinforcement of light emitting diode can be attained.

[0036]

The gestalt 3 of operation

Drawing 8 is drawing showing other configurations of R light source section of the graphic display device shown in drawing 1, G light source section, and the illuminant-B section. In drawing 8, 32R, 32G, and 32B are the rotating prisms which were arranged on the optical axis 1 and X 0 which faces to the color composition prism 20, and 2 (refer to drawing 1), and were constituted pivotable considering each optical axis concerned as a core. Around rotating-prism 32G, four source of luminescence 1Ga(s), 1Gb, 1Gc, and 1Gd are arranged at intervals of 90 degrees in the shape of a periphery centering on an optical axis X0. Around [each] rotating prisms 32R and 32B, source of luminescence 1Ra, 1Rb, 1Rc, 1Rd and 1Ba, and Rb, Rc and Rd are similarly arranged at intervals of 90 degrees in the shape of a periphery centering on an optical axis 1 and X 2. [0037]

As shown in <u>drawing 9</u>, the reflector of rotating prisms 32G, 32R, and 32B has the inclination of 45 degrees to an optical axis X0, and 1 and 2, and incidence of the light from each source of luminescence is carried out to the reflector of a rotating prism by the incident angle of 45 degrees. Here, each source of luminescence has spacing of 360/n times (n is the number of the source of luminescence), and is arranged in the shape of a periphery.

[0038]

In addition, in the rotating prisms 32R, 32G, and 32B shown in <u>drawing 9</u>, although the optical axis X1 of a reflector and the include angle to 0 and 2 were made into 45 degrees, as shown in <u>drawing 10</u>, as long as the optical axis X1 of a reflector and include-angle thetae to 0 and 2 are [whenever / incident angle / of the light from each source of luminescence] the same as thetad, you may set it as arbitration

(however, 0 degree<thetad<90 degree). [0039]

Drawing 11 is drawing showing an example of the timing of each source of luminescence of R light source section shown in drawing 8, G light source section, and the illuminant-B section of operation. As shown in drawing 11, each source of luminescence is driven in order of green, red, and blue. After luminescence of source of luminescence 1Ga ends rotating-prism 32G of G light source section at this time, it rotates 90 degrees within the luminescence period of red and blue source of luminescence 1Ra, and 1Ba, and the light from source of luminescence 1Gb is reflected in the direction of an optical axis X0. Similarly, after luminescence of source of luminescence 1Ra is completed, rotating-prism 32R of R light source section rotates 90 degrees within the luminescence period of blue and green source of luminescence 1Ba, and 1Gb, and reflects the light from source of luminescence 1Rb in the direction of an optical axis X1. Moreover, after luminescence of source of luminescence 1Ba is completed, rotating-prism 32B of the illuminant-B section rotates 90 degrees within source of luminescence 1Gb of green and red, and the luminescence period of 1Rb, and reflects the light from source of luminescence 1Bb in the direction of an optical axis X2.

[0040]

<u>Drawing 12</u> is drawing showing the optical output of the graphic display device by the gestalt of this operation. In the gestalt of this operation, since the light from four sources of luminescence is turned to the sequential photosynthesis prism 20 with rotating prisms 32R, 32G, and 32B and it reflects in each light source section of R, G, and B, the luminescence time amount in 1 field period t of each source of luminescence becomes t/12. Since the pulse current value impressed to each source of luminescence can be made into 12 times of the direct-current rated current Io by this, a 4 times as many optical output as the conventional graphic display device (refer to <u>drawing 5</u>) which drives three sources of luminescence, R, G, and B, at the one-frame period t is obtained.

As mentioned above, the time-sharing superposition of the outgoing radiation light from many sources of luminescence can be carried out on the same optical axis with a simple configuration by reflecting the light from many sources of luminescence in the same direction of an optical axis using a rotating prism. High brightness-ization can be attained without shortening the life of the source of luminescence by this increasing the number of the sources of luminescence driven at the one-frame period t, and increasing the current value of the part pulse current which decreased the duty of the pulse current impressed to each source of luminescence.

In addition, although each source of luminescence has been arranged at equal intervals in the configuration of the light source section shown in <u>drawing 8</u>, spacing of each source of luminescence may be suitably changed, as long as it supports the rotation angle of a rotating prism.

[0042]

[Effect of the Invention]

Since a graphic display device according to claim 1 carries out sequential reflection of the light from said each source of luminescence in the direction of abbreviation identitas by driving a moving reflector according to the timing by which the pulse drive of each source of luminescence is carried out while carrying out the pulse drive of two or more sources of luminescence one by one with a predetermined period, it can lead efficiently the light from two or more sources of luminescence to a light valve. [0043]

Since a graphic display device according to claim 2 impresses the pulse current of the amplitude according to the rate of drive time amount to the drive period of each source of luminescence to said each source of luminescence, it can achieve high brightness-ization, without shortening the life of the source of luminescence.

[0044]

Since the graphic display device according to claim 3 was further equipped with the luminescence means which will carry out outgoing radiation of the light by the time a moving reflector carries out sequential reflection of the light from each source of luminescence, it can prevent the fall of the

brightness in the drive period of a moving reflector, and can improve brightness. [0045]

Since a graphic display device according to claim 4 carries out sequential reflection of the light from said each source of luminescence in the direction of abbreviation identitas by driving a rotating prism according to the timing by which the pulse drive of each source of luminescence is carried out while carrying out the pulse drive of two or more sources of luminescence one by one with a predetermined period, it can lead efficiently the light from the source of luminescence of many in an easy configuration to a light valve.

[0046]

Since a graphic display device according to claim 5 constitutes the source of luminescence with light emitting diode or semiconductor laser, it can achieve the reinforcement of the light source.

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is drawing showing the configuration of the graphic display device by the gestalt 1 of operation.

[Drawing 2] It is the block diagram showing the configuration of the control drive circuit of the graphic display device by the gestalt 1 of operation.

[Drawing 3] It is the timing chart which shows the source of luminescence of the graphic display device by the gestalt 1 of operation, and actuation of a moving reflector.

[Drawing 4] It is drawing showing the optical output to the force current of light emitting diode.

[Drawing 5] It is drawing showing the optical output of the graphic display device in the gestalt 1 of operation, and the former.

[<u>Drawing 6</u>] It is drawing showing the configuration of the light source section of the graphic display device by the gestalt 2 of operation.

[Drawing 7] It is the timing chart which shows the source of luminescence of the graphic display device by the gestalt 2 of operation, and actuation of a moving reflector.

[<u>Drawing 8</u>] It is drawing showing the configuration of the light source section of the graphic display device by the gestalt 3 of operation.

[Drawing 9] It is drawing showing the configuration of a rotating prism.

[Drawing 10] It is drawing showing the configuration of a rotating prism.

[Drawing 11] It is the timing chart which shows the source of luminescence of the graphic display device by the gestalt 3 of operation, and actuation of a moving reflector.

[Drawing 12] It is drawing showing the optical output of the graphic display device by the gestalt 3 of operation.

[Drawing 13] It is drawing showing the configuration of the conventional graphic display device. [Description of Notations]

1R, 1G, 1B, 1 Ra-Rd, 1Ga-1Gd, and 1Ba-1Bd The source of luminescence, 2R, 2Ga, 2Gb, and 2B The 1st lens and 3 A moving reflector and 20 Photosynthesis prism, and 32R, 32G and 32B A rotating prism and 41 A light valve and 25 Projection lens

[Translation done.]

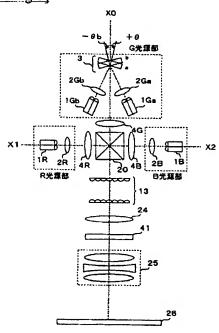
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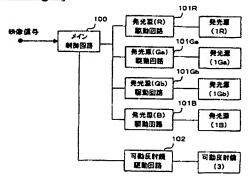
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DRAWINGS

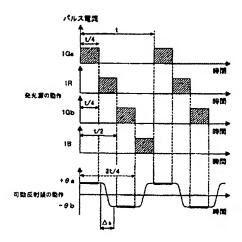
[Drawing 1]



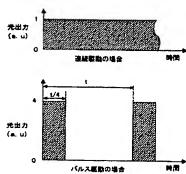
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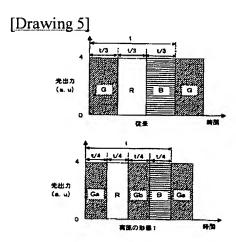


[Drawing 3]

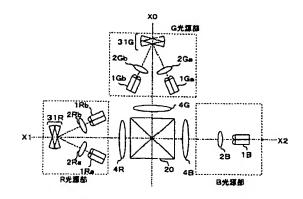




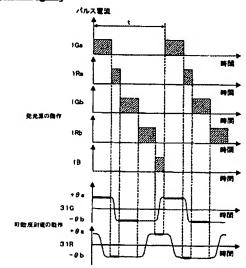




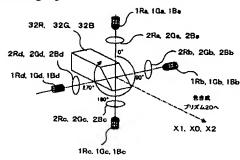
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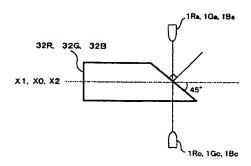




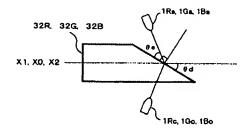
[Drawing 8]

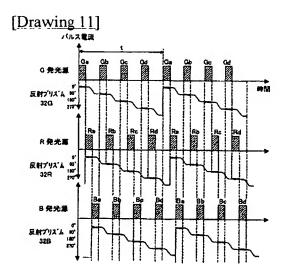


[Drawing 9]

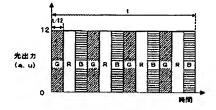


[Drawing 10]

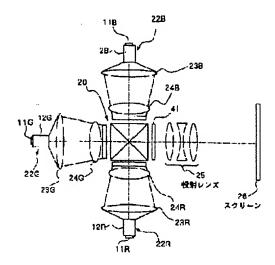




[Drawing 12]



[Drawing 13]



[Translation done.]

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CORRECTION OR AMENDMENT

[Kind of official gazette] Printing of amendment by the convention of 2 of Article 17 of Patent Law [Section partition] The 2nd partition of the 6th section [Publication date] March 3, Heisei 17 (2005. 3.3)

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G02B 27/18
G02F 1/13
G02F 1/133
G02F 1/1335
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H01L 33/00
H04N 9/31
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[FI]

G03B	21/14		Α
G02B	27/18		Z
G02F	1/13	505	
G02F	1/133	535	
G02F	1/1335		
G03B	21/00		Ē
H01L	33/00		L
H04N	9/31		С

[Procedure revision]

[Filing Date] March 29, Heisei 16 (2004, 3.29)

[Procedure amendment 1]

[Document to be Amended] Specification

[Item(s) to be Amended] Easy explanation of a drawing

[Method of Amendment] Modification

[The contents of amendment]

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is drawing showing the configuration of the graphic display device by the gestalt 1 of operation.

[Drawing 2] It is the block diagram showing the configuration of the control drive circuit of the graphic

display device by the gestalt 1 of operation.

[Drawing 3] It is the timing chart which shows the source of luminescence of the graphic display device by the gestalt 1 of operation, and actuation of a moving reflector.

[Drawing 4] It is drawing showing the optical output in a continuation drive and pulse drive of light emitting diode.

[Drawing 5] It is drawing showing the optical output of the graphic display device in the gestalt 1 of operation, and the former.

[Drawing 6] It is drawing showing the configuration of the light source section of the graphic display device by the gestalt 2 of operation.

[Drawing 7] It is the timing chart which shows the source of luminescence of the graphic display device by the gestalt 2 of operation, and actuation of a moving reflector.

[Drawing 8] It is drawing showing the configuration of the light source section of the graphic display device by the gestalt 3 of operation.

[Drawing 9] It is drawing showing the configuration of a rotating prism.

[Drawing 10] It is drawing showing the configuration of a rotating prism.

[Drawing 11] It is the timing chart which shows the source of luminescence of the graphic display device by the gestalt 3 of operation, and actuation of a moving reflector.

[Drawing 12] It is drawing showing the optical output of the graphic display device by the gestalt 3 of operation.

[Drawing 13] It is drawing showing the configuration of the conventional graphic display device. [Description of Notations]

1R, 1G, 1B, 1 Ra-Rd, 1Ga-1Gd, 1Ba-1Bd The source of luminescence, 2R, 2Ga, 2Gb, 2B The 1st lens, 3 A moving reflector, 20 Photosynthesis prism, 32R, 32G, 32B A rotating prism, 41 A light valve, 25 Projection lens

[Translation done.]